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[30]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH, 1906.

OUR references to the change from military to civil administration at Newchwang have elicited some interesting comments from an eminent man of business who claims special sources of information. We have not the slightest mistrust of his statements of fact, but we very much regret that in his comments and deductions he should exhibit that prejudice against aid mistrust of the Japanese and all their doings that is being so diligently fostered on certain parts of the China coast. Our Shanghai contemporary, the N.C. Daily News, although compelled to take notice of similar comments, has recently very fairly exposed the unfairness of this attitude towards a Power with whom Great Britain has just renewed a notably cordial treaty of alliance; and we need only add that we dislike such attacks for the further reason that—though they may not be so inspired—they savour of the envy and jealousy that conspicuous success always creates in mean minds. It should not be necessary to have to keep reminding these critics that in working for its own interests, the Japanese Government is doing what every other Government is or ought to be doing; and that if, as is probable, Japanese interests sometimes clash with our own, we have no moral right to put the worst construction on Japanese politics. Outside the Alliance, in departments with which it has no concern, let us fight the Japanese by all means—by all means, that is, that are fair. If it is fair in business to overreach the other party, it is certainly unfair, contemptibly unfair, to cry out "dishonesty" if the other

party succeeds in reversing the process. To talk of "arrière pensée" and "questionable methods" in connection with Japanese subsidies to her own constituents is an example of the criticism we must denounce. If Japan subsidizes steamers and cuts freights, it is extremely unpleasant for us, but it does not make legitimate the most extreme denunciations of our Allies. The sentiment behind the phrase "my country, right or wrong," has our sympathy and admiration, but the sentiment back of "other countries, always wrong," is far less worthy. With this preamble, we now quote the less censorious portion of our correspondent's contribution on the subject of the Japanese at Newchwang. He writes: "With a persistence quite worthy of her northern neighbour Japan has been holding on to Newchwang long after her own arranged time for evacuation had determined, the excuse being that certain arrangements were not completed by China. What was the purport of these demands we may fairly judge from those which Japan has actually succeeded in obtaining. The military occupation is indeed done away with, which we may account for by the necessities of finance, but in every other respect Japan retains her hold on the port. A Japanese Commissioner of Customs is to be permanently retained, and that his office is not to be a sinecure, and that he is in no way to be subject to the Inspector General is clearly evidenced by his payments not being made to China, but to the Specie Bank of Yokohama on behalf of the Japanese Government. All the industrial undertakings at the port are either to be directly in Japanese hands, or in the hands of associations nominally joint Chinese and Japanese, but where the control is to be effectually in Japanese hands entirely. The first effect of this arrangement is already apparent. First succeeding in getting Dalsey recognised as a free port, and holding the railway thence to Newchwang, as well as the Custom house at Newchwang, the Japanese have been able to carry goods between the two on their own terms. Having succeeded in getting Dalsey recognised as free, their next step has been to bring pressure to bear to obtain drawbacks to the amount of the duty on goods landed at Shanghai and forwarded there, and being able to carry the goods thence under their own control to Newchwang, they are in a position to lay down foreign goods at the latter port duty free, while carefully charging full duties on all landed there direct. Newchwang is the recognised gateway to the entire of Manchuria; so that while foreign traders, or even Chinese have to pay full duty, the Japanese trader by arrangement with his own Government as to carriage from Dalsey lays his goods down actually duty free. However ingenious, this can hardly be considered fair play, and has been made the subject of a protest, as yet unsuccessfully, to the Foreign Ministers at Peking on behalf of the General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, and is instructive as showing the lengths to which Japan is prepared to go in rendering nugatory the opening of Manchuria to foreign trade. Similarly the Japanese have been working to the injury of foreign trade generally, and especially British trade, on the Yangtze. The British Concessions along the River are leased directly by the Crown from the Chinese Government, and subleased to British residents for the purposes of trade. In each of the Concessions a Municipal Council has been established, which according to the lease has certain privileges over the foreshore, such as the right to make jetties and land goods and passengers. These privileges the Councils with the permission of the British Government have been in the habit of making a source of revenue. It so happens that at Chinkiang the late GEORGE McBAIN, who owned there a bulk, sold a few years ago his steamer business on the river to a Japanese company, who still, however, continued to run the steamers under the British flag. Under the circumstances the Japanese continued to make use of the bulk till the expiry of the lease with the Municipal Council; certain attempts on the part of the Japanese owners to interfere with the Council determined the latter to refuse a renewal of the lease. Now it so happens that at Chinkiang the foreshore has been making out considerably, and acting under instructions from Peking the Commissioner of Customs laid claim to all foreshore rights, and refused to acknowledge any authority on the part of the Council. The action was undoubtedly prompted by the Japanese Legation at Peking, but was referred to the British Consul, who claimed according to well established rules at all times acknow-

ledged in land dealings in China, that the lessee of a plot of land abutting on a foreshore had the prior right against all comers of preemption. The matter is still in abeyance as regards the ownership of the accreted land, but it was held that the Council were quite justified in their action. The Commissioner, however, taking the side of the Japanese company, refused for a time to acknowledge the rights of the Crown through their sublessees, and it was only by the strongest insistence that at last the bulk was ordered to move without an actual struggle." In that illustration of the position, from the British trader's point of view, we see little improper; and to thus set forth the difficulties requiring "to be overcome" is merely to arouse the British representatives to renewed efforts to counteract Japanese competition. If all Japan's critics would so content themselves, and avoid extravagant imputations of treachery and the like, we might make a better fight of it, against a people who are certainly threatening our commercial preeminence in the Far East.

The New Volunteer Headquarters will be opened on Saturday afternoon, when the officers, N.O. officers and men will be "at home" to their friends.

A marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Joan Mifford, third daughter of Lord Redesdale, and Mr. Denis Farrer, of Brayfield, Bedfordshire.

Shanghai papers dated the 8th inst. state that Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Chief Justice, is progressing favourably after an operation for appendicitis.

The London Gazette announces that the King has passed letters patent under the Great Seal, providing for the inclusion of the Colony of Labuan in the Straits Settlements.

While three cables were attempting to shift a large mass of stone at Kowloon City on Sunday, it suddenly toppled over, and falling on one of the workers, crushed him to death.

We have received a copy of the revised edition of the Miyako Hotel Guide to Kyoto and district. The little work has been entirely re-written and should prove of value to tourists.

There is no more plague to report, but the official return for last week under "communicable diseases" mentions one English case of smallpox, and one fatal Chinese case of diphtheria.

At the Police Court yesterday before Mr. T. Sorombe Smith, the owner of cargo boat 838 was fined \$50 for neglecting to properly cover a cargo of kerosene. His Worship reminded the defendant that he was liable to a penalty of \$250 for this offence.

A telegram to the N.C. Daily News, dated December 5th, says: "More than a dozen steamers are unable to enter Newchwang, which is ice-bound. The cargo from these vessels will be landed at Talien (Dalsey) and transferred to Newchwang by rail."

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May will not be sworn in as Acting Governor until Saturday. He has resumed his duties in the Colonial Office, and Mr. T. Sorombe Smith has gone back to the Magistracy, Mr. Hazeland returning to the second court.

Yesterday Mr. G. P. Lammert offered for sale by public auction the wrecked British steamer *Hongkong* as she lies off No. 3 wharf of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. Mr. Wong Leung K1, contractor, was the purchaser, his bid being \$7,500.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 9th December, 1906, shows that of non-Chinese there were 315 to the Library and 211 to the Museum; and of Chinese 133 to the former and 2,796 to the latter. The Library was therefore, used by 451 persons and the Museum by 3,007.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held this afternoon. There is a long agenda containing principally applications for modifications of the requirements of certain sections of the Public Health and Building Ordinance. Coroner's cases will also be dealt with relative to grave space, and to the wall at 22 Stanley Street.

The French section of the Colonial and Foreign Press Congress has adopted a report on the places to be occupied for the improvement of the Colonies, or their safety in case of an international conflagration. The report expresses the opinion that France ought to occupy the island of Hainan, which commands the China Seas, and several Chinese Provinces enumerated therein.

According to the *Sinweng* the proposed reorganisation of the Chinese navy, of which there has been considerable talk lately, has been deferred till a more convenient season. The cost of the reorganisation had been estimated at Taels 20,000,000 while the annual expenditure afterwards would be at the rate of from eight to nine millions. As an alternative to the raising of a large sum at once the Central Government had suggested that the provinces should raise Taels 12,000,000 annually for five years and the sums to be obtained were duly proportioned out. Opposition has, however, been raised on the score that the provincial treasuries are empty and the Government has decided to postpone its naval plans for the time being.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE PINGHSIANG REBELLION.

SHANGHAI, December 10th.

The Pinghsiang rebels, 2,000 of whom were armed with mauser rifles, routed the small government force. The miners are on strike.

His Excellency Chang Chih-tung is sending reinforcements.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

OVER 50 OFFICERS MISSING.

TOKYO, December 10th.

A sad disaster to His Imperial Majesty's navy has occurred in Tokyo Bay.

A hundred petty officers and men from the cruiser *Chitose* had been on shore leave, and were returning to their ship in a junk, which they very much overcrowded. The wind freshened before they reached the ship, and the junk foundered. Over fifty are reported missing.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

FIRE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, December 8th.

A fire has occurred at Cornell University, at which four students and three firemen perished.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, December 8th.

A prolonged Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which the amendments of the Peers to the Education Bill were discussed.

RAISING A STEAM LAUNCH.

The case concluded at the Police Court yesterday in which the Harbour Master sued Chang Chih-kaito recover \$1,250, cost of raising the defendant's steam launch *Yat Sun*, which foundered in the harbour during the typhoon of September 18th. Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida a Castro appeared for the defendant. Mr. Hazeland ordered defendant to pay the amount, but on the application of Mr. d'Almeida, execution was stayed for seven days, during which time defendant will consider the advisability of appealing against his Worship's decision.

THE BELLIOS' WILL.

Mr. Emanuel Raphael Bellios, Green Park House, 134, Piccadilly, and of Victoria, Hongkong, who died on November 11th last, left personal property in Hongkong valued at \$250,000, with an estate in Hongkong of the value of \$2,424,700. He gave 10,000 rupees, all the household furniture, &c., and an annuity of \$12,000 to his wife, Mrs. Soma Bellios; 3,000 rupees to his clerk, Norberto Jose Gomes; 1,000 rupees to Aaron Solomon Cohen; \$12,000 to the official trustee at Hongkong in trust to distribute the income on the anniversary of his death and at the gate of the cemetery at which he is buried, among the poor, without respect to creed or religion, and no person to receive more than 20 cents and \$3,000 for the erection of a monument there, to be obtained from Florence; 4,000 rupees in trust for his son; 15,000 rupees and 5,000 rupees for the purchase of dress and jewels, in trust for each of his daughters, except Mrs. Selah Judith and Mrs. Hannah Judith. The funds of his marriage settlement are to be held in trust to pay the income thereof to his children and the survivor of them, and subject thereto for his grandchildren. The residue of his property he left in trust for his son Emanuel Bellios, of 134, Piccadilly, for life, and then for his children, but should he have no child who shall live to attain a vested interest therein, then such residue is to be employed in the purchase of land and the erection of a college, to be called the "Bellios College," at Calcutta for the free education of Jewish boys and girls in Hindostanee, French, German, and classics, so that they can take their place in the world, but should the number of Jews attending be inconsiderable then the trustees are permitted to admit other persons. He directed that his name in Hebrew is to be cut or engraved in stone or marble over the principal entrance, and that a tablet 8ft. by 4ft. and statues or oil paintings of himself and wife are to be set up on the walls.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Sinla* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. at 6 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m.
The P.M. str. *Korea* sailed from Yokohama on the 10th inst., and will therefore be due at this port Dec. 20th.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Yokohama at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 9th inst., and left again at midnight, same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th inst.
The C.P.R. str. *Athenian* left Yokohama on Saturday, the 8th inst. p.m., for Victoria and Vancouver.
The I.G.M. str. *Buelow*, which left here on Wednesday, the 6th inst., arrived at Singapore on Sunday, the 9th inst. at 8 a.m.
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Regent Luitpold* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Monday, the 10th inst. at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th inst. a.m.
The str. *Kamsang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 8th inst. at 5 p.m.
The str. *Ben Line str. Benaron*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port.
The str. *Kasato Maru* left Kobe via Karatsu on the 10th inst. p.m. for this port, and is due here on or about the 17th inst.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, December 9th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS FERGUSON).

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO. V. ARNOLD, HARBURG AND CO.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock, K.C., who appeared for the plaintiff (the North British Rubber Company), said that the matter was practically settled between the parties, and asked his Lordship to adjourn it to Chambers when the question of the injunction granted by the Court would be gone into.

THE LUSITANO CLUB.

In the action J. A. S. Alves and others against Baste and others, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs and stated that that was a motion for an injunction, which, with the consent of the other side (who were not represented by counsel) and his clients, he would ask his Lordship to adjourn to Chambers in order that an arrangement might be arrived at between the parties. His Lordship would remember that there had been an unfortunate disagreement between certain members of the Club Lusitano and the executive. As a result an action was brought and damages given against the directors. Ultimately on a reference to his Lordship the costs were fixed and the question arose as to the payment. The directors, as plaintiffs pointed out, improperly and without valid authority took certain property of the club, billiard tables, and with the proceeds sought to pay the costs. However, the tables had been replaced, and it was the desire of both parties that nothing should be done which would cause the disruption of this very old club which had been in existence for 40 years. It would be quite a calamity to the Portuguese community if anything should cause the club to be broken up, and with his Lordship's permission he would read the letter written by defendant's solicitors to plaintiffs' solicitors consenting to the matter being adjourned to Chambers in order to arrive at a final settlement. On the understanding that he would read to his Lordship, they had refrained from instructing counsel in order to save costs, as the club had no assets in the shape of a bank credit. His Lordship thought the parties could come to an amicable arrangement without taking the matter into Chambers. Sir Henry Berkeley replied that they would if they could.

The necessary order was made by the Court.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN EXECUTOR.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop (instructed by Mr. Lang, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) made an interesting application in the matter of Foon Hong, with several aliases, who carried on business as a merchant in Hongkong and who died on the 25th December, 1901, at Sai Shing village, in the Nam Hoi district in the Kwong Tung province. Deceased had executed a will, probate of which had been proved, and after appointing the petitioner, Foon Chau Shi, and others as executrix and executors, a certain clause appeared which read "management shall be returned to him when my eldest son, Kit Chit, shall have attained his majority." Executed for this clause there was nothing in the will indicating that the deceased wished to appoint the said Kit Chit his executor and trustee on coming of age. On the 31st October, 1906, Dr. Jordan medically examined Kit Chit and certified him to be of sound mind and not fit to manage the estate, which at the time of the death of the testator was sworn at \$143,000. The petitioner therefore asked the Court for advice and direction on the following points: (1) As to whether under the will the said Kit Chit would have been entitled to apply for probate on coming of age had he been of sound mind and whether on coming of age the said Kit Chit became trustee. (2) Whether, if so, under such will the said executrix ceased to be the executrix and trustee under such will on the said Kit Chit coming of age. (3) Whether it is now, in consequence of the said Kit Chit's insanity, necessary for the petitioner to obtain an order from this Honourable Court entitling her to continue to act as executrix and trustee of this estate. (4) Generally.

Mr. Calthrop explained the position and quoted as heretofore in support of the application. His Lordship said it was for the officiating administrator to deal with the matter under the Probate Ordinance.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. inform us that the Board of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. desire to amend their Articles of Association in order to increase their borrowing power. It is proposed to split the existing shares of £10 each, into two shares of £5 each, one a Preferred Share bearing a Cumulative Dividend of 5% per cent and having priority as to Capital, and the other a Deferred or Ordinary Share. The 10,411 unaltered shares of the authorised capital will also be split up and issued in a like manner. The above proposals were laid before a meeting of shareholders held in London on the 26th ultimo, and if approved at the extraordinary meeting to be held on the 11th and 27th inst., will become effective as from the 1st January next.

HOCKEY.

CLUB "TAMAR." The following will represent the Club, playing in colours this (Tuesday) afternoon on the Club Ground at 4.45 p.m. (Goal): Rev. Seazle (Backs): L. Murphy and A. N. O'Her (Halves): C. P. Chatter. A. G. Jackson, W. S. Dupree (Forwards): H. G. C. Bailey, H. V. Wilkins, L. G. Bird, P. P. J. Wodehouse, W. W. G. Ross.

ANOTHER CHINESE CRIME.

At the Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. F. A. Haselard heard an application made by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) on behalf of the Chinese Government, for the extradition to China of Tseng Hoi-chi on charges of murder and armed robbery. Mr. A. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for defendant.

In outlining the case Mr. Morrell stated that defendant was alleged to be one of a gang of Chinese robbers who were in the habit of going to an opium divan in the market town of Tse Lang, some distance from Canton, to smoke opium. They were old customers of this shop, the proprietors of which had heard they were robbers, but had seen nothing to justify a refusal to serve them. In January of last year six men, of whom defendant was said to be one, were enjoying a smoke in this particular divan, when it was surrounded by braves who sought to capture the robbers. They were successful in wounding one, and borrowing a bed from the opium shop, lashed him to it and carried him off to prison. This was said to have increased the remainder of the gang, who raided the shop a few days afterwards. Some of them held up the folk while others took the two partners into the accountant's room while they emptied the till. The band then departed, taking one of the partners, who was found next morning some distance away with his throat cut. The other partner, and the accountant of the shop, would identify the defendant as one of the robbers.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

SIXTH POLICE AT SHANGHAI.

Major Hall's report on the recent refusal of duty by a section of the Indian Branch of the Force, and the general condition under which the Sikhs in Shanghai live, is published below. In the opinion of the Council, the work performed by Major Hall has been of the highest value, not only that shown by his report, but in the assistance and advice he has rendered in regard to the control of the Indian Branch in the future.

Shanghai, 23rd November, 1906. Sir,—In accordance with your desire I have to report that the following was the true cause of the late strike:

I—Letters were received by a certain number of men from their friends in Vladivostok and Panama, giving accounts of the high wages to be got there, and urging them to get their discharge from the Force, and join them. Upon this a feeling of restlessness and discontentment took possession of some men and they began to write petitions to the Captain-Superintendent asking for their discharge—some on the grounds of inefficiency of pay, others on urgent private affairs, the real reason being that they wanted to go to the above places. Their applications for discharge were rightly refused. These men were not playing the game with their employers in demanding their discharge at such very short notice and in such numbers. Their contract is for five years, and they are serving in a country where they cannot be readily replaced. Had they been allowed to go, life and public property would have been endangered, owing to the depletion of the Force, which was already below strength. After this an intrigue was started for an increase of pay, and a petition to that effect sent to the Council drawn up by a lawyer. This again, I think, was quite wrong. Seeing that nothing resulted, and properly so—the leading spirits resolved to bring about a strike. They thought that by combining in large number the Council would be forced to accede to their demands, as work could only be carried on with difficulty and inconvenience. They argued that, if they got an increase, they preferred to stop; if not, they would be dismissed, and so gain their object and go elsewhere.

An impression prevailed amongst the Force that they could not be severely punished for refusal of duty except by dismissal. The falsity of this has now happily been brought home to them by a practical illustration that they can be effectively dealt with, and this has undoubtedly had a very good effect. Strict discipline must, however, always be maintained for the future with these men. Several of them who refused duty did so on account of the threatening and aggressive attitude of the ring leaders. 2—I have gone carefully into the conditions of life and service of the Indian Branch, and am of opinion that they are adequately paid, well quartered, and looked after. Their duties certainly are hard in inclement weather. Perhaps these could be lightened. Their deferred pay is good. I do not see that the men have any cause for grievances. No men have come to me with any since I have been here.

3—As regards control it is necessary that there should be in the Force a British officer who knows their language, and understands how to treat them, and also at least one good, trustworthy jemadar.

Yours truly,
E. S. HALL,
Major,
47th Sikhs.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH.

For the first time for many half-years the gross receipts of this important company show a substantial reduction, due, no doubt, to the fact that since the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia a considerable falling off has occurred in the China and Japan traffic. This has probably not been wholly made good by increased traffic with Australia and it must be remembered that the tariff for telegrams between Europe and Japan by this company's route was reduced last July from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per word. In view of these facts the decline in gross receipts from £248,850 in the first half of last year to £203,790 in the six months ended June 30th last, is not surprising, but the fact that working expenses, including £22,787 for maintenance of cables, absorbed £241,000 against £193,000, is not satisfactory. Deducting £24,800 for income-tax, and £15,048 for debenture stock interest, there remains only £142,895 as net profit for the half year compared with £194,900 in the corresponding period. Adding £21,000, brought in there is an available balance of £163,895, or £53,000 less than a year ago, when a similar amount was brought forward. Two quarterly interim dividends of 1½ per cent each have been paid, bearing £39,000 to go forward, but a year ago, after paying similar dividends, £100,000 was added to reserve, and £42,000 carried forward. The half year's result shows that the company is returning to normal conditions of working.

It is reported that the Canadian North Polar expedition has discovered fourteen islands in the Arctic Ocean.

INTIMATIONS

BAZAAR

IN AID OF THE
POOR CHINESE ORPHANS
OF THE
ASILE DE LA SAINTE ENFANCE.
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Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

THE French Sisters have the honour to
announce that their Annual Bazaar will
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TO-DAY (TUESDAY).
The 11th DECEMBER, at 2 O'CLOCK
in the Afternoon.
They request the presence of the Public and
invite inspection of the NEEDLE and FANCY
WORK made by their Poor Orphans.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1906. [2245]

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LESSONS at the Peak. Mornings only.
A few pupils, from 7 to 14 years of age,
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Address inquiries to—“BOX 184.”
Care of “Daily Press” Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1906. [2215]

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAGUILLER STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1753]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
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37, Des Voeux ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September 1905. [1674]

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MILLINERS AND DRAPERS,
13 and 15, D'AGUIER STREET.
HAVE just unpacked a Large Assortment
of FANCY WINTER GOODS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHIRTS, and a good
Stock of TOYS.
A visit from our kind Customers is solicited.
PRICES REDUCED all round in conformity
with the rise in Exchange.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1905. [2162]

KWONG TAI LOY.

BATTAN FURNITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI SUN BLINDS,
MATTING of all Colours and
JAPANESE GOODS of all Descriptions.
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HONGKONG. [2188]

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FURNITURE STORE.
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY.
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2051]

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
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APIOL & STEEL
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For Ladies.
This is a new and powerful medicine for
all the ailments of the female system.
It is a French preparation, and is
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ingredients. It is a most reliable
remedy for all the ailments of the
female system, and is a most
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at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. [1888]

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THE Undersigned, having been appointed
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prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current
rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [20]

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,113.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £23,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £687,500 0 0
II. FUND, £3,386,720 18 8

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against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1349]

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THE Undersigned, having been appointed
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at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [311]

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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

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BY Popular English Manufacturers, in
all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 12 to 30, 37 and
50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1924]

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THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER
BOAT CO., LTD. is prepared to supply
any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER
to the Shipping, both for Deck and
Boilers.
Call Flag—W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.
Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 8th August 1905. [1712]

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Office or from the Local Booksellers.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1906. [2150]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE
ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores in the
Pool Competition at 200 yards held at the
King's Park Range on the 8th and 9th Decem-
ber.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Blower | 53 + 11 = 69 |
| J. S. Lewington | 56 + 12 = 68 |
| J. C. Gow | 57 scratch = 67 |
| D. J. Mackenzie | 50 + 6 = 65 |
| A. G. Newington | 50 + 16 = 66 |
| A. J. Watt | 60 + 4 = 64 |
| R. E. O. Bird | 54 + 10 = 64 |
| A. Jenkins | 63 scratch 63 |
| R. M. Eszlele | 46 + 16 = 62 |
| T. B. Egerton | 42 + 20 = 62 |
| G. H. Wakeman | 57 + 4 = 61 |
| E. W. Torrey | 47 + 14 = 61 |
| A. C. Franklin | 51 + 8 = 59 |
| A. C. Franklin | 39 + 20 = 59 |
| Dr. G. M. Harston | 59 + 20 = 59 |
| F. Maitland | 48 + 10 = 58 |
| Dr. E. van Jones | 47 + 10 = 57 |
| Dr. C. Marriot | 31 + 24 = 55 |
| J. Hutchings | 34 + 20 = 54 |

THE EDUCATION BILL IN THE
LORDS.

There were no working amendments. The
object of the Lords was not to destroy the Bill
but to improve it. By accepting the second
reading they admitted that some Bill was
necessary to correct the errors of the Act of
1902; but they were entitled to insist
that the process of correcting these errors shall
not involve the destruction of the voluntary
schools. As the Archbishop well said in a
consentatory speech, the State has no right to
establish a system which stifles only one sec-
tion of the community. Lord Goschen, who
has the advantage of being able to look back to
the part he took in the great Education Act of
1870, expressed in other words the same cen-
tral idea. “The State,” he said, “must allow
the voluntary schools to carry on their special
work, or it must make provision of its own for
that work. No answer that is even plausible
can be made to this reasonable demand, and if
the Government can emancipate themselves from
the pressure of their extreme nonconformist
supporters, they will doubtless welcome amend-
ments of the kind that the Archbishop indicates.
It is not to the interest of any political party
that an unseemly wrangle over religious issues
should be carried on from session to session
and from Parliament to Parliament.”

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

Marquis Ito, Resident General of Korea,
who is now on a visit to Japan, has been
interviewed at Makko by a representative
of the *Japan Chronicle*, to whom he made some
interesting statements.

In answer to an inquiry as to the general
situation in Korea, Marquis Ito said—
“The situation is steadily becoming more
settled. We are working slowly, or we have
first to make the Koreans understand what
reforms are really necessary in the country.
I do not press them—I want them to under-
stand the reforms we are carrying out. It is only
a short time since this work was commenced—
just about a year—and it takes time to carry
out these reforms. The Koreans are beginning
to understand the work we are carrying out,
and the general condition of the country is
favourable.”

Moreover, the Minister of the Interior,
Li Cho, who is also a relative of the Emperor
of Korea, is starting to-day (Wednesday) for
Japan with an autograph letter from His
Korean Majesty to the Emperor of Japan, in
which the Emperor of Korea expresses his
thanks to the Emperor of Japan for the reforms
which have been carried out to Korea by the
Japanese.

“Last week,” said the *Chronicle* repre-
sentative, “it was reported that a secret
Imperial decree had been discovered in Seoul
urging the Koreans to rise against the
Japanese.”

“There is no truth whatever in that report,”
replied the Marquis.
“But there are still a number of rebels in
the country.”

“No.” The so-called rebels are mostly
bands of robbers, and the reported risings
are not of a political nature. The last rising
in the southern provinces was of a political
character but that is all finished.

“There have also been a number of charges
made of land being seized in Korea by the
Japanese military authorities without com-
pensation being paid.”

“Yes,” in reply, replied Marquis Ito.
“On hearing of the complaints I at once dis-
patched a special messenger to the spot to
investigate the matter. I had inquiries made
among the British, American, and French
missions; the two former had no claims to
make, but there were a few from the French
missionaries. These have now been all satisfac-
torily settled on the spot. Some of the Koreans
who had no land within the boundary made
claims for compensation.”

“It has been asserted that the Japanese
immigrants arriving in Korea are generally
of an underclass class. Have any steps been taken
to remedy this?”

“The Japanese in Korea are not generally of
that class,” replied Marquis Ito. “There are
many Japanese merchants and traders carrying
on business at the open ports, and there are a
large number of the labouring classes—
carpenters, engineers, and coolies—engaged in
building barracks and extending the railways.
Among the Japanese immigrants there are
some who go to make a living somehow, and
there are some bad characters among them, but
not many. Since I have been in Korea I have
tried very hard to prevent any bad characters
entering the country, and the Koreans are
becoming satisfied with my undertaking.”

The interviewer then asked if Marquis Ito
had seen the statement made by Mr. Douglas
Story that he, as correspondent of the *London
Tribune*, had communicated directly with
the Emperor of Korea, and had obtained a
certain document from His Majesty in which
the Treaty of November last was de-
nounced.

“It is not true,” said the Marquis.
“The statement,” replied the Resident-
General, “and his Majesty at once denied that
he had sent any such letter. If I thought it
necessary, the Emperor was willing to write to
me and state his formal denial, but of course
that was not necessary.”

“The *Tribune* correspondent says that he
has the original letter preserved bearing the
Emperor's seal.”

“Mr. Story believes that the letter he has
come from the Emperor but I am certain that
it did not come from the Sovereign himself.
Moreover,” continued Marquis Ito, “the Em-
peror has never seen Mr. Story. As a matter
of curiosity I asked the Emperor about this
letter, and he personally denied all knowledge of
the matter. The letter may have come from
someone about the Court, but it certainly did
not come from the Emperor.”

On being shown a paragraph referring to the
rumour in Seoul that the Resident-General did

not intend to return to the Korean capital,
Marquis Ito gave our representative authority to
emphatically deny the report.

“I am leaving Korea for a few months
because I cannot stand the cold weather. I
shall stay in Japan until the winter is over, and
intend to return to Korea some time next
spring. The Korean Ministers and the
Emperor himself told me when I left that as
soon as I can go back to my work in Korea they
wish me to do so. The report of my resigna-
tion is quite unfounded,” said Marquis Ito, in
conclusion, “and you may at once contradict
it.”

DEFENCE OF CHINESE
IDEOGRAPHS.

The movement which has been revived urging
the adoption of Roman letters in writing the
Chinese language, in spite of considerable op-
position, appears to be gaining ground.
Recently Viscount Hayashi, Minister for
Foreign Affairs, distinguished himself by
strongly condemning the use of Chinese
ideographs.

Mr. Isawa, a leading member of the Japan
Education Society, who at one time held an
important office in the Department, is now
travelling in the vast district on an educa-
tional mission. He was speaking in Osaka a
few days ago in defence of the continuation of
the use of Chinese ideographs. The speech in
substance was as follows—“There are thinkers,
who urge that the use of Chinese ideographs
should be entirely dispensed with, and others who
are of opinion that a limit should be put to the
adoption of these writing characters used in
Japan. These thinkers are utterly im-
practicable, as can be easily shown by merely
one instance—Japan's trade with China. The
Japanese can transact business with ease with
the Chinese, without any knowledge of colloquial
Chinese, because they are able to communicate
with each other in writing. Osaka alone is
selling goods to China to the value of
400,000,000 annually. The German merchants
are making a bid for some of this trade, and
have set up a school in Shanghai for the study
of a Chinese language. It is certain that such
schools will also be established in other impor-
tant ports. Yet the Japanese, who are already
equipped with so powerful a weapon—a know-
ledge of Chinese ideographs—are organiz-
ing movements to disarm themselves! The
Japanese can never dispense with the use of
characters, which are read by a population of
800,000,000 in East Asia. This valuable medium
for inter-communication is nevertheless reck-
lessly condemned only because of the difficulty
in learning it, without attempting to devise any
better method for learning or teaching the
characters.”

These people say that the Roman alphabet
cannot be used in the East. In a line of
reasoning, even the Chinese ideographs can be
contracted into only eight radicals. In regard
to the multiplicity of strokes in a Chinese
character, there are many long words in English,
and in not a few cases English is very difficult
to pronounce. If the Chinese characters are too
numerous in number, what of the tens of
thousands of different words in English? Such
objections to Chinese ideographs come only
from the lips of those who are unable to read
Chinese writings in vertical lines. The simplest
way to remove the drawbacks of the Chinese
characters is to improve the method of learning
and teaching them. When properly studied the
elements of Chinese ideographs are found to be
not more than 215, and according to an authority
of Chinese learning, they can be contracted into
some 50.

“The characters used in common among the
Japanese, Chinese and Koreans do not much
exceed 5,000 in number. In addition to this
number, the Chinese have their own letters,
numbering between 600 and 700, and about 500
have been made in the Japanese for their own
use, while the Koreans have their own new
characters about 30 altogether. When all these
letters are mastered, one is able to communicate
freely with the Chinese and Koreans. Even in
English it is impossible for one to speak even
fairly well without having at his command at
least 6,000 words. The pronunciation of the
Chinese characters is, of course, different in
Japan, China and Korea, but when studied on
the basis of the Peking pronunciation in China,
and the Cycle, Roman, or Latin, the dictionary
of the Chinese ideographs, there will be found
to be a distinct connection between the various
pronunciations, and it is by no means a difficult
task for Japanese to master the Chinese
language.”

CURIOUS LAPSES OF MEMORY.

A quarryman, when firing a shot (says
the “Practitioner”), was struck on the head by
a small fragment of stone travelling with great
velocity. He received a small wound, and was
rendered unconscious. The stone fell was fractured,
and some small pieces of bone were driven into
the brain. These, with some pulped brain
substance, were removed. After some days
consciousness returned, and in a fortnight
recovery appeared complete. It was then,
however, noticed that the power to name objects
was almost completely lost. A pan he called
“something,” a write with “a watch” some-
thing, and so on. On being pressed to name the latter he called
it a “pot brace.” He could not tell the names of
his intimate friends. Names expressing quality
he was able to give, and correctly named the
colours of different objects, though unable to
name the objects themselves. During the next
18 months he gradually regained the power to
name ordinary objects, but the names of unusual
things still puzzled him, neither did he recollect the
names of friends whom he only sees occasionally.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report—
On the 10th at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer
has risen over Japan in rear of the depression,
which has moved into the Pacific.
The area of high pressure remains over
Central China, but the barometer is falling
again over N. China.

Gradients moderate in the South, and
strong monsoon will continue to prevail in the
Formosa Channel and the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours, ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

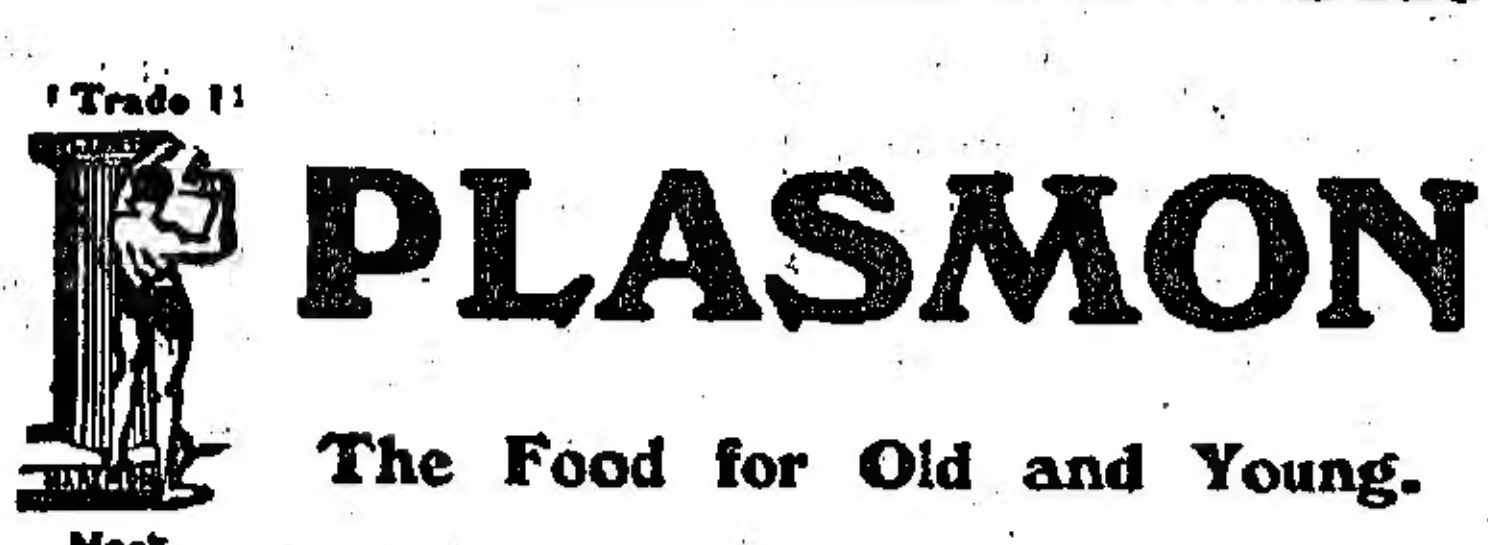
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood N.E. winds,
from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. from S.W. winds.

Formosa Channel—Same as N.E. winds,
from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. from S.W. winds,
from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m. from S.W. winds.

South coast of China between
Hongkong and Liancooks Same as N.E.1.
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan Same as N.E.2.

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plexion, Mrs. Ellop's Omelette Charismatic, Lait
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

ACABA, British str., 3174, A. Smith, 23rd
November—New York 29th Sept. Case Oil.
—Standard Oil Co.

ALGOA, British str., 4386, A. Lockett, 7th Dec.
—San Francisco 20th Oct. via Honolulu
and Japan Ports, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

ANGHIA, German str., 1218, C. Kumpel, 2nd
December—Bangkok via Hoihow 23rd Nov.,
Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

BOURBON, French str., 990, Le Bail, 30th Nov.
—Saigon 27th Nov. General.—Chinoise.

CAIRO, Norwegian str., 1381, J. Larsen, 29th
Nov.—Sourabaya 18th Nov. Molais and
Sugar.—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

CANTON MARU, Japanese str., 1397, S. Hirai,
30th Nov.—Saigon 22nd Nov. Rice and
Flour.—Chinoise.

CARPI, Italian str., 2717, G. Belito, 7th Dec.
—Bombay 17th Nov. and Singapore 29th.
General.—Calcutta & Co.

CARL DIERBERGHS, German str., 774, H.
Schlacker, 7th Dec.—Haiphong 4th Dec.
Rice.—Jensen & Co.

CATHERINE APGAR, British str., 1730, W. D.
A. Thomas, 4th Dec.—Singapore 27th Nov.
General.—David Sassoon & Co.

CHEONGHONG, British str., 1355, S. J. Payne,
7th Dec.—Tientsin 1st Dec. General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHILDAS, Norwegian str., 1102, H. Nielsen,
9th Dec.—Bangkok 30th Nov. General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CHOWAT, German str., 1115, W. Mollerhann,
7th Dec.—Bangkok via Swatow 25th Nov.,
Rice and General.—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

CHOYHANG, British str., 1424, A. E. Sand-
bach, 3rd Dec.—Shanghai 29th Nov. and
Swatow 2nd Dec. General.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.

DAIGO, Norwegian str., 738, S. Stensen, 30th
November—Moji 24th November, Coal.—
Order.

DEWENT, British str., 1505, J. Jenkins, 23rd
November—Saigon 17th Nov. General.—
Chinoise.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN, British str., 3038, H.
Pybus, 18th Nov.—Yamaguchi 30th Oct.
Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

ERENF SIMONS, French str., 2161, Bourdon,
8th Dec.—Shanghai 6th Dec. Mails and
General.—Messageries Maritimes.

FRIEDRICH, Norwegian str., 891, H. A. Harald-
sen, 8th Dec.—Yamaguchi 5th Dec. Mail.
—Aagaard, Thorsen & Co.

FUKUO MARU, Japanese str., 3189, K. Mori,
6th Dec.—Moji 1st Dec. Coal.—Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.

GERMANIA, German str., 1714, H. Lorenzen,
4th Dec.—Bangkok 25th November, Rice.
—Jensen & Co.

HAILA, French str., 377, Andersen, 7th Dec.
—Pakhoi and Hoihow 6th Dec. General.—
A. R. Marty.

HINSHANG, British str., 1536, W. J. Davies,
19th Nov.—Wohaiwei 14th Nov. General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HOIHOW, British str., 396, W. P. Brymer, 2nd
December—Shanghai 26th Nov. Beans, &c.
—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str.,

PATENT SLIP.
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WORK.
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| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | DATE OF SAILING. |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| YOKOHAMA, KOBE and VLADIVOSTOCK | "CAMBODIA" ... | On or about 10th Dec. |
| MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPEN- HAGEN, SCANDINAVIAN, RUSSIAN and GERMAN-BALTIC PORTS... | "SAN DOMINGO" ... | On or about 12th Dec. |
| ODESSA | "PETROTONIA" ... | About end of Dec. |
| | "AECIONIA" ... | Beginning of Jan. |

For Further Particulars, apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1903.

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| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| ITALIA ... | FOR MAREILLES & HAMBURG VIA PORTS ... | 15th January |
| ALGERIA ... | FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG ... | 25th January |
| YUGOSLAVIA ... | FOR NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... | 3th February |
| DALIA ... | FOR NEW YORK ... | 2nd January |

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 113

